

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1848.

{ NO. 4501.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY

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J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid. J. H. BARBER, WM. LEE BARBER.

### Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	SUN.	MOON.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.
22 SATURDAY,	4 49.7	11 4	47	33		
23 SUNDAY,	4 50.7	10 10	48	34		
24 MONDAY,	4 51.7	9 17	49	35		
25 TUESDAY,	4 52.7	8 25	50	36		
26 WEDNESDAY,	4 53.7	7 33	51	37		
27 THURSDAY,	4 54.7	6 41	52	38		
28 FRIDAY,	4 55.7	5 49	53	39		

New Moon 30th day, 5th h, 32m evening.

## PAKE SALOON,

FOR FRUIT, ICE CREAMS, CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

CORNER OF THAMES ST. & WASHINGTON SQUARE.

HAVING removed my establishment to the opposite side of the street, I wish my friends and the public to be informed of the same. There is no place in town so admirably adapted or so pleasantly located for my business as the one now occupied, and no place or expense has been spared to make it all that a place of this kind should be, both for my own convenience and for the comfort of my customers—and I feel confident with past experience, that none will go away dissatisfied with the *Pake Saloon*, which by the way we consider an appropriate name for our establishment. I would here speak particularly of the Ice Creams, which are made in the most perfect manner, and of the Confectionery, which will give perfect satisfaction to all lovers of such luxuries as are usually kept at a resort of this kind. There are two entrances to the Saloons—one by the private door on the North side of the buildings, the other through the Store. These rooms are airy, neatly furnished and are well calculated for private parties and the public generally. Our creams are made of the pure article, and when we cannot afford to make them of that, we shall discontinue keeping them. Families can be supplied on an reasonable terms as at any other establishment. And we invite all who want a pure article to give us a call.

In FRUIT we are determined not to be outdone either for cheapness or quality. We are daily in receipt (on the arrival of the steamer from New York) of every variety of Fruit, both Foreign and Domestic. Families and boarding houses may rest assured that they will do well by trading at this Store.

Rich CONFECTIONARY of every description made from the best stock and always fresh, at reduced prices.

TO THE THIRTY.—Whenever you wish to be refreshed with a glass of pure cool Soda at no place can you repair where things of this kind are kept in such perfection as at the *PAKE SALOON*. We have taken great pains to ascertain the best mode of keeping beverages of the following kinds, MEAN, BEER, CIDER, and SOON; and we have no hesitation in saying that our present mode cannot be surpassed. Each article has to pass through an Ice cooler and is thereby kept pure and cool. Everything about the Soda counter is kept perfectly neat, and our glasses are always rinsed in the water which is running perpetually from two sparkling fountains.

H. H. YOUNG.

## NEW SUMMER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

James H. Hammett's.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER, AND COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the at the shortest reasonable terms. kept in the Foundry Copper Smith line or manufactured & est, most expeditious manner. He has and beautiful as latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS, among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others, which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with dispatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store, second door north of the Custom House.

Nov. 20, 1847.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

SKELETON MATTS.

MADE by the Blind at the Perkins Institution.

For sale by F. LAWTON & BROS.

June 17.

### Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared this day of 3 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and one and a half per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday the 10th inst. C. GYLES, Treasurer.

Newport, July 14, 1848.

### Savings' Bank.

At a meeting of the Corporation of this Bank, held July 14, 1848, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the institution for the ensuing year, viz: Isaac Gould, George Bowen, Benjamin Finch, Charles E. Hammett, Josiah S. Munro, Stephen T. Northam, David McVie, Joseph Weaver, Robert B. Cranston, John Stevens, Adam S. Coe, Samuel Brown, Robert P. Lee, Edwin Wilbur, William Sherman, John V. Hammett, Benjamin H. Ailman, Benjamin Marsh, Jr., Wm. C. Cozens, Benjamin H. Tisdale, Thomas W. Brown, George T. Weaver, George W. Cole, Samuel Engle, Edward A. Sherman.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: John Stevens, President, Charles Gyles, Treasurer, and B. B. HOWLAND, Secretary.

Newport, July 16, 1848.

## W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

No. 88 THAMES STREET.

GENTLEMEN cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

Dec. 11.

## Charles Devens, Jr.

COAL DEALER,

DEVENS' WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

## CAUTION.

A PERSON calling himself alternately A. P. Wind and Mr. Golt, having for the past year or more been travelling through various parts of the United States, assuming to be my agent, and authorized by me to tune and otherwise regulate Pianos of my manufacture, this is to caution the Public against employing the said Wind, upon my account, as he is not, nor never has been in my service, neither do I consider him competent to advise my friends and customers, who reside in the Country, that Mr. William Wood, of this city, is the only person engaged by me for such purposes, also is in the habit of making tours through the States for the objects above stated, and whom I can confidently recommend as a skillful artisan in that department. J. CHICKERING.

Boston, July 12, 1848.

## BONNETS,

NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH LACE—JENNEY LIND,

RICHE PEARL—CHINA PEARL,

ROUGH & READY—MILAN EDGE,

A new lot as above, just received, and for sale at JAMES HAMMETT'S, by MISS RODMAN.

CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVING,

AT THE GLEN MILL.

TO THE THIRTY.—Whenever you wish to be refreshed with a glass of pure cool Soda at no place can you repair where things of this kind are kept in such perfection as at the *PAKE SALOON*. We have taken great pains to ascertain the best mode of keeping beverages of the following kinds, MEAN, BEER, CIDER, and SOON; and we have no hesitation in saying that our present mode cannot be surpassed. Each article has to pass through an Ice cooler and is thereby kept pure and cool. Everything about the Soda counter is kept perfectly neat, and our glasses are always rinsed in the water which is running perpetually from two sparkling fountains.

H. H. YOUNG.

Newport, June 24, 1848.

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June 17.

## POETS' CORNER.

### THE PRISONER'S SOLILOQUY.

BY W. E. J. THIERS.

How impotent those bars appear!  
To what mean end designed?  
'Tis true they bind a body here,  
But where's the chainless mind?  
Ah! that in visions flies away,  
And sooths all at control;  
No massive bar thy course can sway,  
Twin sister of the soul!

More swift than flies the rays of light,  
Born on the wings of day,  
My spirit makes its happy flight  
To a land far away.  
My body's here—my soul has fled,  
Its kindred soul to seek,  
To bless a tender tear-drop, shed,  
From a more tender cheek.

Then clank each cased bolt or bar—  
What are such sounds to me?  
My heart in rapture dwells afar—  
My spirit's bold and free!  
The cheering zephyrs by my cell,  
In fairy accents blend,  
Each whispering in cadence sweet—  
An echo from a friend.

If guilt were figured on my brow,  
Then might I here repine;  
And wish my sun, e'er bright till now,  
In darkness e'er might shine.  
But there's a thought as dear to me,  
As e'er was life and light—  
'Tis th' offspring of integrity,  
The consciousness of right.

## SELECTED TALE.

### Marriage of my Daughter.

A DUTCH STORY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

"Well! my good Jenkin, what is the matter? I see you have planted before me, twirling your cap in your hands, and balancing 'on one foot, now on the other, like the stock which lodges in the chimney of neighbor Markus."

"It is because, you see, Master Rhenoster, that what I have to say to you is very embarrassing."

"Let us hear it; and first, sit down upon the bench, and speak if you would not resemble a simpleton."

"She is very pretty, Mademoiselle Minne-Guite, I mean."

"It seems to me your taste is not bad; but what of it?"

"Faith, since you ask me, I will take courage and tell you; it is, Father Rhenoster, that I—that I—"

"That I—that I?"

"That I love your daughter! does this make you angry?"

"That does not make me angry, since I love her also, and every body does the same; is it not so?"

"O yes! that is true. But Papa Rhenoster, I love her, not like the rest; do you understand?"

"What I what say you?"

"Faith," cried Jenkin with extraordinary determination, hastily putting his woolen cap on his head, "I throw my hat upon the bust and I will tell you briefly, master; I demand Minne-Guite in marriage—there it is."

Master Rhenoster took his spectacles from his nose, placed them on his bench by the side of his awl; then, after having shaken his leather apron he turned and threw an inquisitive glance towards the back shop. There was modestly seated a young girl between sixteen and eighteen years of age beautiful as one of Raphael's virgins, with light and curly hair, azure and downcast eyes, very much downcast, over a little piece of embroidery. I know not how it happened that her cheeks sometimes a little pale, and then as vermilion as the petals of a Bengal rose.

Her father, after having looked at her in silence for one or two minutes, resumed his knife, his bench and his leather, and returned tranquilly to his labor without saying a single word.

After a silence of ten minutes, very embarrassing on both sides, Jenkin took courage and said:

"Have I displeased you, master? you do not reply."

"What would you have me reply, my poor boy? Do you see, there are some things which I cannot say without their producing the same effect upon my mouth as though I had bitten a green medlar." Then turning to his daughter, he added, "Minne-Guite, have you watered my garden to-day?"

"Not yet, papa."

And before she had finished this short reply and again cast down upon her work her large blue eyes, Rhenoster had risen from the three-legged stool, seized an old decanter in the form of a *burlette* and with only the trouble of reaching his arm across his narrow bench, watered his garden. Now this garden, placed on the window-sill, consisted of a wooden box, one foot in breadth and three in length, full of earth, in which were growing a dozen tulips then in full bloom. Father Rhenoster had never had any other garden than this box.

Before continuing, it is necessary that you should know that the drama I am about to relate to you took place about twenty years since, at Harlaem, a city of Holland, celebrated for all sort of things which I do not know, but, above all, for its culture of tulips and its society of tulip-fanciers, of

which I, a poor woman, with but fifty or sixty varieties in all my little garden, have the honor of being an unworthy member.

Poor Jenkin was completely disconcerted; a neighbor, who was listening at the door, has since said that she distinctly heard a sort of sigh escape the pretty lips of Minne-Guite. But Rhenoster had the talent of making the watering of a dozen tulips last a quarter of an hour. Jenkin was beside himself; he lost his head, no, the good boy could lose nothing which resembled that, but he lost his patience.

"Father Rhenoster," said he, giving his voice, usually flute-like, a deep tenor entirely foreign to it, "I have told you what I desire more than life, I pray you to reply yes or no."

"But what? Father Rhenoster," said Jenkin tremblingly, having lost his fastidious courage.

"Since you must know it, my good children, it is that you have not, neither of you, a rixdollar, and that, in the present age, one cannot live on love."

"No," said Rhenoster, letting fall on the foliage of his tulips the last drop in the decanter. Then he resumed his place on the bench, and after having cast a glance upon the two young people, whose faces had changed from crimson red to lily white, he added:

"Jenkin, you are a worthy youth, steady, a good workman, a little credulous, but that is of little consequence in a family—Minne-Guite is in every sense of the word a beautiful and good girl; you would make a suitable couple! but—"

"I will work."

"And if work does not come and sickness does? And then, my boy, I ought to tell you the truth. If misfortune, with empty stomach and long teeth comes to knock at your door, what will you do? I do not say that you are wanting in intelligence, but, my dear child, I am obliged to confess, and you force me to it, that you are deficient in that talent which makes a man gain a living at all events, and know when to water his tulips."

"And what report tulips, provided that—"

"How, low, sir? you take a singular tone. Learn, sir, that he who loves not flowers, loves not virtue; a French poet has said so. Learn that the first flower is the jump, *tulipa gesneriana*, as the learned Porteau, editor of the *Gardener's Almanac*, calls it. Learn—but I will teach you the rest another time, petals, calices, ovaries, stems, lanceolate leaves, &c. &c."

"A fig for your tulips!"

"What, unhappy being! but look, there, in the middle of that box, for seven years I have tended, I have watched this child which I planted there, this child which partakes all my affections with Minne-Guite, my beautiful white rose, red and yellow tulip, the object of my daily cares, my consolation, my thought; my treasure, my fortune, my—"

"May the devil fly away with your tulips!"

"Begone, wretch!" said Rhenoster in the highest paroxysm of fury! "out of here this instant, and never set foot in my house again."

The neighbor, who had by chance placed her eye to the key hole, relates that Minne-Guite did not make the least movement, only her embroidery escaped from her hands, fell upon her lap, and from her downcast eye descended a tear which glistened on her face, like the drops of dew which we see in the morning resting on the petals of a snow-white lily.

A week had passed since this unfortunate scene and poor Jenkin had not dared to present himself before the irascible Rhenoster; he might have been seen wandering about morning till noon, and from noon till night, in the street where the old shoemaker had his shop, and the neighbor remarked that from morning till noon, and from noon till night, Minne-Guite did not quit the old arm-chair placed behind her father's tools, and from whence she could perceive the passers-by. In order to amuse herself, the poor child examined them all, except one, because her eyes were troubled as soon as she perceived him.

Jenkin, at nearly the same time, had remarked a stranger, who, as well as himself, passed and repassed ten times a day the shoemaker's shop. This man, to judge from his stout frame, his rich and absurd costume, his diamond rings, and especially the rotundity of his form, must be, according to the conjectures of our severed lovers, a man of importance; and in fact he was a noble peer of England, Lord Harewood, or something else, for the neighbor who related the story to me is very old and cannot positively recollect his name. The jealousy of Jenkin was aroused; for every time the beautiful Minne-Guite was in the back shop, he saw my lord stop as if seized with admiration, raise his glass to the half open window, and utter some exclamation which was very displeasing to our poor mechanic.

One day, a day ever memorable in the annals of the city of Harlaem, Jenkin was in the seventh heaven, for Father Rhenoster was not on his bench and Minne-Guite having probably clearer eyesight than usual had cast a long look upon her old friend—This look had produced an effect so singular, that he remained immovable as a marble statue, with open mouth, nailed to the pavement, feeling much but thinking of little, which the poets of our time call being plunged in a sweet reverie. He was aroused from his contemplation in a manner disagreeable enough. A stranger, it

was my Lord Harewood, struck him familiarly on the shoulder and said:

"It appears to me, my young companion, that you are a connoisseur; you think her beautiful, do you not?"

Jenkin, very much irritated by this rough interruption of his sweet dreams, turned with an affrighted air, and looked at the stranger; but he did not reply through prudence, for my lord was capable of thrashing ten such as the enamoured Jenkin.

"Well!" continued the Englishman, shaking him rudely by the arm, "answer then, do you not think her most beautiful?"

"Certainly, sir, but—"

"See what an elegant and graceful form."

"It is true."

"Her heart, I am certain, is pure and spotless."

"I am certain of it also."

"How the carmine, which she disputes with the rose, harmoniously rests upon the dazzling whiteness of her complexion?"

"I acknowledge it."

"What a majestic stature!"

"Yes."

"She is of a beauty unparalleled in the world, and no one can judge better than myself who have seen so many."

"Bah!"

"How happy will be the man that possesses her! The die is cast, I am deeply enamored of her, she must be mine."

"One moment, sir, there are two of us."

"I will have her, whatever it may cost me."

"Stop there! my name is Jenkin, and Jenkin says you shall not have her."

"I care very little for Jenkin, and I shall enter to speak with her."

"No!" cried Jenkin, whom jealousy rendered furious. "You will not go in."

And he made a threatening gesture to the Englishman, throwing himself before him to prevent his entering the shop of Rhenoster. My lord stopped, looked at the mechanic from head to foot, and said coldly:

"Monsieur Jenkins, it seems you love her also."

"Yes."

"That you wish to dispute the possession of her with me?"

"To the death."

"I do not blame you for that proves that you have a heart as big as a tulip."

"I am a poor devil. Let us see, this is business which must be settled immediately."

And my lord, with the greatest sangfroid in the world, took off his hat, his cravat and his coat, and laid them carefully on the wall. Then he turned up the sleeves of his shirt, doubled his fists, extended his arms to inflate his robust muscles, and placed himself in the middle of the street in the attitude of a boxer, awaiting his adversary.

Poor Jenkin, who had no idea of the eccentric customs of the English, stared wildly about, but without stirring, and especially without divining the least in the world the intentions of the noble lord—Meanwhile an instinctive impulse led him to place himself on the defensive, in the midst of a circle of passers-by centered by curiosity.

"To you boy," said my lord, and at the same instant Jenkin received in his breast a blow which sent him six feet, to make three or four somersets in the stream. A coward pushed to extremities sometimes acquires ferocious courage. He rose, blushing, started on the Englishman like a tiger, and hit him in the face with such force that the blue eye of the Englishman became at once black and surrounded with a large leaden circle, like that of a young and coquettish Algerine, when she had made her most exquisite toilet.

"Well done, Jenkin," cried the Englishman, "you are a droll fellow, and have more courage than I thought for."

But alas! my lord was more skillful as a pugilist than in the discussion of Parliament and poor Jenkin was in for it. Four times the boxer rolled him on the pavement, and four times, with the magnanimity belonging to his art, he waited until the poor devil should rise that he might beat him anew—It was time this was ended, for the enamored Jenkin was thoroughly bruised.

Old Rhenoster, who had returned home had no sooner recognized the victim of the pugilist, than forgetting his complaints against the admirer of Minne-Guite, he threw himself between the two combatants, and was arrested by some neighbors who demanded an explanation of the turmoil.

"No, I had rather die! let him kill me, let him beat me, but he shall never have her while I live!"

"And I say that though I should have to beat dozen clowns like him, she shall be mine."

"No."

"Yes."

"No, I tell you no."

"I tell you yes, or I will finish beating you."

And the two adversaries essayed to free themselves from the people who were holding them, that they might dart anew upon each other.

"Here, here," said Father Rhenoster, "let this be ended, and explain yourselves, quietly; let us see, what is it you both want?"

"Minne-Guite," the tulip!" cried they speaking both at once.

"Minne-Guite," said the Englishman, "who is she?"

"The tulip," said Jenkin, "what! is it the tulip you wish to marry."

"Who talks of marrying? I wished to buy it, that is all."

The lover of Minne-Guite, transported with joy at finding that the wealthy Englishman was not his rival, extended his hand to him.

"My lord, it is I who am in wrong, and I ask your pardon for the blows you have given me."

"My brave Jenkin, I begin to see clearly into this affair; you are a good boy, and already know what an Englishman can do at boxing; come, let us enter the house of the father of this tulip—"

"Of Minne-Guite, you mean to say?"

"Yes, yes, flower for flower, it is about the same thing."

Rhenoster respectfully lifted his cap, preceded my lord, and all three entered the shop of the shoemaker, where they found Minne-Guite all in tears, for the poor child had seen through the window all which had been passing in the street. The Englishman, after having seated himself without ceremony in the only arm-chair in the house, from which Minne-Guite had risen to do him honor, commenced speaking with parliamentary assurance, and said,—

"Father Rhenoster, you have not, in spite of your name, a heart so hard as the hide of a rhinoceros; these children love one another, they must be married."

"My lord, it would give me the greatest pleasure to do anything to oblige you, but the thing is impossible."

"Why so?"



## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *UNITED STATES*, arrived at New York Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th inst. She came direct from Havre without touching at Southampton. She has brought 112 passengers, and cargo of 600 tons measurement. Among the passengers is M. Poissin, the newly appointed French Minister.

ENGLAND.—Her Majesty will not visit Ireland this year.

The Chartist trials were proceeding.—Joseph Russell was found guilty. Vernon, the lecturer, Williams, (a baker,) and Sharpe, (a painter,) were all found guilty. Williams only was pronounced guilty of the whole of the charges. Mr. Ernest Jones one of the most conspicuous of the Chartists, was found guilty of attending seditious meetings.

Lord Brougham had made a speech in Parliament on the subject of the Irish Clubs, in which he advocated their suppression.

IRELAND.—Charles Gavin and Duffy were arrested under the felony act and committed for trial on the 8th of August.—Bail was offered, but refused.

Mr. Martin, the publisher of the Irish *Felton*, had surrendered himself. Messrs. O'Doherty and Williams, proprietors of the *Tribune*, had also been arrested.

The Irish repeal association has pronounced against the clubs, and decided that the reply to the circular from the clubs proposing union should only promise to unite in legal and constitutional resistance.

FRANCE was tranquil. The Assembly was still discussing the proposed constitution. The right to universal education was earnestly contended for.

A gigantic plan of graduated taxation on inheritance was discussed, and would probably pass.

Considerant, the leading Associationist had replied in the Assembly to the speech of M. Thiers on the right to labor.

Cobet, the Communist leader had applied to government for permission to transport himself and his followers to Texas.

Gen. Duvivier died on the night of the 8th, of his wounds. He was the sixth general officer who had died of wounds received in the four days' insurrection.

Gen. Cavaignac had declared that the siege of Paris should not be raised until tranquility was perfectly assured.

Arrests of parties supposed to be implicated in the disturbances of the 23d and 24th of June were taking place daily.—The number of prisoners already in the power of the Government was said to amount to twelve or thirteen thousand.—The Executive was much perplexed to know what to do with them.

In consequence of the firm attitude of the Government, mercantile affairs in the funds had risen considerably.

Paris remained up to Sunday night, 9th inst., perfectly tranquil. The insurgents were not, however, considered thoroughly beaten. Immense numbers still remained in the city, awaiting another opportunity for an outbreak.

Gen. Budeau has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Confidence appears by some accounts to be gaining ground, and a renewal of trade was looked for. Considerable purchases of manufactured goods were said to have been made in Paris during the week.

During the week which ended on the 1st of July, the National Assembly was chiefly occupied in measures arising out of the late insurrection, and in reorganizing the Assembly after the changes which had been made in the Executive Government and the cabinet, and in the reorganization of the Bureau.

The report that Lamartine was to embark in the United States steamer is not verified. It is now reported that he and other members of the Provisional Government are suspected of participation in the late insurrection.

HAVRE, Wednesday, July 12.—The latest Paris papers, just received by express, afford but little intelligence of interest with regard to politics.

There was a general decline in French funds and rail roads; 3 per cents, 48f, 52; 5 per cent, 76f, 25.

The state of siege although strictly maintained in the banlieu, was somewhat relaxed in Paris. The disarming of the National Guards of the 8th, 9th, and 12th arrondissements, was proceeding satisfactorily.

The fall in the French funds is attributed to a report of the concentration of the Russian troops towards Galicia.

SPAIN.—The town of Ripoli, in Catalonia, has been taken by the insurgents under Cabrera.

Narvaez has declared that Spain will prefer a war to making an apology for the expulsion of Mr. Bulwer.

ITALY.—The siege of Verona was to commence on the 15th of July.

An engagement was expected in a few days, between Radetsky and the Sardinian forces. It was feared that King Charles Albert would be beaten. In that case, French intervention would be solicited.

One account says that Charles Albert had abandoned his intention of attacking Verona, and had determined to proceed to the assistance of the Venetians.

GERMANY.—Disturbances had occurred at Cassel, in Germany. A fight took place between the party in favor of the Arch-Duke John and the Republicans.

DENMARK and the DUCHIES.—The report that a three months armistice between the Germans and the Danes had been agreed upon, is confirmed.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government had issued a manifesto, declaring that every endeavor for making peace with Lombardy, having proved abortive, the war will now be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

IN RUSSIA, the Cholera still prevailed.—Upwards of 3500 cases had occurred in St. Petersburg, but was on the decrease. It was raging terribly at Galtz.

## FOUR DAYS LATER.

The new steamship *EUROPA*, the eighth of the line, Capt. Lott arrived at Boston on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, bringing intelligence from England to the 15th inst., being four days later than that brought by the United States at New York.

The trials of the Chartists, who were implicated in the recent partial disturbances which took place in the metropolis, have now been concluded. On Monday last the six prisoners who were convicted, namely—Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe and Looney, were severally placed at the bar, and Lord Chief Justice Wilde, sentenced them to two years imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace, some for five and others for three years.

There is manifest improvement in nearly all departments of trade and commerce; business is brisker; money abundant, and to be had on easy terms. The Cotton trade had been steady during the week, and rather a large business doing. Breadstuffs are firmer, but without change. From the manufacturing districts the accounts continued to be favorable.

Parliamentary returns show that in the course of the last year as many as 258,270 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom 63,000 from England, 5600 from Scotland, and 179,400 from Ireland, being considerably beyond the number of emigrants in preceding years.

IRELAND.—The intelligence from Ireland is of a somewhat startling character.

Dublin is much excited by the late arrests; and the Police had cautioned news vendors against selling "felonious and seditious" papers.

The Orange processions in the North of Ireland passed off quietly, and without any breach of the peace.

The Irish League had its first meeting on Tuesday night.

FRANCE.—The accounts from Paris dated July 13, are again of an unsatisfactory character. A report is current to the effect that a serious discussion prevails in the Government. Evidence has been obtained it is said, which so gravely incriminates certain members of the late Government, that it has been judged by some of the present government to be unavoidable to apply to the Assembly for permission to prosecute them.

To this another party in the Government is firmly opposed, not on grounds connected with the merits of the question, but from reasons of expediency. General Cavaignac himself is included in this latter party.

The greatest activity has continued to day to be observed in the departments of the War-office, the etat-major of the National Guard, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prefecture of Police. It appears certain that attempts at excavation have been detected in numerous places; one of these is close to the chamber; another on the Boulevard des Italiens, near the Rue boulogne Possoniere. Much alarm continues to be felt, and it is very remarkable how few persons are visible in the streets or public walks, although the weather is fine.

Gen. Cavaignac and Gen. Lamoriciere, in accord with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, have adopted a plan for the prevention of barricades, which must be effectual. The patrols are to be constantly on foot during the night, and the National Guards, in whose zeal and courage the greatest reliance is placed, are to be summoned at the first moment of any attempt to remove the pavement, and to enforce the decree which assimilates the maker of a barricade with the insurgent taken with arms, and liable to be shot at once.

IN SPAIN it appears beyond a doubt that the standard of Cabrera has been unfurled in Catalonia and Navarre. The insurrection had attained considerable strength, when Gen. Urbitano took decisive measures to suppress it. By the latest accounts the movement has been impeded; whether it will be successfully put down, a few weeks will disclose.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A friend has favored us with the following account of the Cholera at St. Petersburg, down to the 27th ult., new style, received by the steamer *Hibernia*—

"This dreadful disease has at length reached our city. On the 3—15th inst. cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Nova Ladoga and Schleisselburg, and shortly after in this city.

The Monday number of the Police Gazette (14—26 June) stated the cases that had occurred from the 8th to the 12th at 100, and the deaths at 33, leaving on the sick list 67.

This day's number of the Gazette (Tuesday 15—27) brings the accounts up to this morning. The number of cases during the 12th, 13th and 14th is given at 596, and of the patients left over at 520.

A long article has appeared in the Police Gazette, to caution the people against the use of certain articles of food difficult of digestion, and against all irregularities in living, and also to inform them what means to employ in case of an attack of this disease.

Wards have been prepared in all the public and military hospitals in the city, for the reception of cholera patients, and every precaution taken for insuring prompt medical assistance to the people at their homes. A place has likewise been fitted up with ten to twelve beds, in the Exchange Building, to provide for any cases that may occur among the merchants and others while on 'Change.

From the interior of the country the accounts are much more unfavorable than they have been for some time past. In Moscow, from the 25th to 31st May inclusive, there were 629 cases, and 290 deaths. In the governments of Orenburg, Kazan, Nijuy, Novgorod, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Smolensk, Poltava, and Chernigoff, and in the province of Bessarabia, as well as on the Danube, the disease is exercising its ravages with greater severity; while in the governments of Saratoff, Astrakan, Tula, and Novgorod, the cholera has again made its appearance.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson of N. Y., submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information respecting the arms, &c., furnished the Volunteers.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up.

The chair stated that the question pending was on Mr. Lewis's motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, adopting Mr. Niles' amendment to the bill, in favor of striking out the section authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make monthly advances to contractors for mail steamers.

After some debate the question was taken on Mr. Lewis's motion to reconsider, and decided in the affirmative. The question then recurred on Mr. Niles' amendment in favor of striking out, &c., and decided in the negative, so that the amendment was lost. Numerous other amendments were then offered and rejected.

After some further uninteresting proceedings the Senate was left without a quorum.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the first thing in order to be yesterday's motion in favor of reconsidering the vote rejecting an item in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The day was occupied in discussing politics, when the question was taken on reconsidering and carried, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Hale, of N. H., from citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of an amendment to the Territorial Bill, giving permission to people of color residing in Oregon to vote.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the bill previously reported for the territorial government of Oregon, New Mexico and California, was taken up.

Mr. Clayton proceeded to address the Senate at length in support of the bill. He went on to explain its provisions, but reserved to himself the right, as Chairman of the Committee, to close the debate in case discussion should arise. He exhorted all those who wished to see this distracted question peaceably settled and put to rest forever, to vote for the bill.

HOUSE.—After sundry ineffectual motions were made in reference to different subjects, the House on motion, took up the Senate bill in favor of granting the franking privilege to Mr. Vattmare in certain cases. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Several Senate bills were taken up and read twice.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Cobb moved to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to be taken up.

Mr. Clingman moved to lay the motion on the table, and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 24.

SENATE.—The morning hour was spent with the report concerning persons employed in the Baltimore Custom House and the salaries they receive.

Mr. Clayton then called up the Territorial Bill, providing governments for the territories of Oregon, New Mexico and California.

Mr. Hale of N. H. offered an amendment to the bill in favor of striking out the words "free whites" so as to allow all persons to vote in the territory of Oregon.

Mr. Clarke of R. I. obtained the floor and addressed the Senate at length, and concluded by submitting an amendment declaring that involuntary servitude shall not exist in the territory of Oregon until sanctioned by Congress.

Mr. Miller of N. J., followed and made a speech in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Phelps of Vt., who spoke briefly in support of the bill. Mr. Fitzgerald of Mich., obtained the floor and addressed the Senate at some length rather against the bill. When he had concluded, Mr. Corwin of Ohio, obtained the floor and opposed the bill in a speech of three hours' duration. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Clingman of N. C., introduced a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress on Monday the 7th of August, which was, on taking the yeas and nays, adopted by yeas 126, nays 49.

A message was received from the President by the hands of his private secretary, replying to a resolution calling for his instruction respecting the establishment of civil governments in California and New Mexico, which being read Mr. Cobb of Ga., moved to print ten thousand copies. After a protracted debate the House ordered the two messages with accompanying documents to be printed and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25.

SENATE.—The Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was read and agreed to.

On motion, the Territorial Bill was taken up, and Mr. Underwood of Ky., being entitled to the floor, made a long speech defining his position.

The whole day was consumed in the delivery of speeches on the bill under consideration, several of which were marked for their eloquence and ability.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chapman of Md., from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment to the same in favor of abolishing the privilege of speaking five minutes on any amendment. On this report a running debate ensued, after which a motion was made to lay the report on the table and carried.

The Conference Committee made a report respecting the amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill which was agreed to by the House.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, when the

amendments added by the Senate were taken up. Some of the amendments were concurred in, and others were disagreed to.

The Bill and amendments were then laid aside, and on motion the Oregon Territorial Bill taken up. Mr. Harris made a set speech, replying to Mr. Hilliard and sustaining the administration. Mr. Conger and Mr. Bayly followed on the opposite side, when the Committee rose.

The amendments to the Naval bill were agreed to and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

SENATE.—The Territorial Bill was taken up. An amendment was offered by Mr. Baldwin to extend the privilege of the habeas corpus act to persons deprived of their liberty, with direct appeal to the Supreme Court. Notice of several other amendments were given.

Mr. Johnson of Md., spoke in support of the bill. He declared it to be the only olive branch on this existing question, and appealed to Mr. Corwin to go for the bill.

The rest of the day was consumed in speech making and at midnight the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution to close the debate on the Oregon bill at 2 o'clock to-day; after taking the yeas and nays five times, the motion was laid on the table.

In Committee of the Whole on the Oregon bill, Mr. Williams spoke on the Southern side, and was followed by Mr. Crowell, who read an argument in favor of the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Iverson also read a speech on the southern side of the question.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 27.

## Passage of the Territorial Bill.

THE SENATE continued in session all night, in the discussion of the territorial bill. On taking the vote this morning, there were 33 in favor to 22 opposed to the bill, on which it was declared passed, and the Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock this morning.

EQUESTRIANISM FOR LADIES.—"One of the most healthful and invigorating recreations in which the sex can indulge at this season, is that of riding on horseback, and truly glad are we to see that it is becoming more and more fashionable in these parts. For once, the insatiable goddess, who rules supreme in the female world, is on the side of health and happiness. A very little experience, truly says a cotemporary, will enable a lady to ride gracefully, elegantly, and with confidence—and what sight is more charming than a lady neatly attired, well mounted, and riding with a firm seat? The fascinating elegance of the boudoir or drawing-room, the refinement and polish of the ball-room, with the soft and ravishing looks exchanged in the giddy mazes of the

this country, the habit of using equestrian exercise by ladies has never been much in vogue until of late years, but now it is gradually becoming fashionable, and we hope to see all our American ladies elegant horsewomen. Our ladies are in the habit of confining themselves too much to the house and depriving themselves of exercise so necessary to the strengthening of their constitutions—they walk but little, ride seldom, and transform themselves into mere hot-house exotics, and gradually weakening their constitutions, leave behind them in their children a still more feeble generation. Young girls are confined too much by mothers, for fear of embrowning their complexions by exposure to the sun and air, or rendering their frames large and ungainly. Lacing and bad air do their work, as the thin, flat chests, curved spines, unnatural waists and weak and fragile constitutions attest by scores. An abundance of exercise, riding or walking, and plenty of the fresh, pure air of heaven, taken in large doses, from early youth up, would make American women the fairest of the fair."

Dollar Newspaper.

RICH, DECIDEDLY.—A conductor on one of our railroads, the other day seeing an individual "spreading himself pretty considerably," with his feet upon the damask cushion of the seat in front of him, and holding it up nicely, lifted up the feet of the aforesaid individual, and placed it under them. Our friend appeared for a second to be in doubt about the meaning of this proceeding, and his hand apparently involuntarily sought his own handkerchief; but he soon comprehended it, his feet dropped, and he looked as if he was on the point of subsiding into his boots, and might be bought cheap for cash.—*Springfield Republican*.

A MARVELLOUS STORY.—The Cincinnati Times of the 14th, contains the following:—

Yesterday morning, as a cart employed in hauling dirt near Millcreek, was unloading in the usual way, by tilting up the body, the chock to the wheels slipped, and horse and cart were precipitated over a bank more than twenty feet high. The driver, an Irishman, named Hagan, by some means was caught in the gears, and pitched heels over head through the air, and lit astride of the horse, which had become loosened from his gears in the fall. The soft hams of the animal broke the fall of Hagan, and he escaped without the least injury. The horse and the cart also remained whole.

To PRESERVE TOMATOES, PEACHES, BLUEBERRIES, &c.—Put the fruit into clean bottles, and cork them closely. Then place the bottles into a vessel, and gradually raise the heat to the boiling point; they are then to be taken out and the mouths of the bottles dipped into melted sealing wax, which in time is to be protected by a piece of bladder secured by strong twine. Fruits treated in this way, will retain their sweetness for years, and in the full possession of all the qualities by which they were characterized when taken from the vines.

Maine Farmer.

## BY THE MAILS.

LOUISA BREMOND, vs. SARAH STEWART, is the subject of an article in one of the papers which throws some further light upon the past life of this miserable and misguided woman, now awaiting her trial in the City Prison, on a charge of murdering Pierre D. Bremond. Some conversation being had with her, in her cell, the story of her living a disreputable life in Boston she entirely denied. She says after working in a shop in Boston for a year she came to this city—was seduced by Bremond and lived with him a year. He then married her and wrote to her father acknowledging her as his wife. Representing to her that he was heir to a large property in Marseilles, France, if he remained single, he induced her to forego a public recognition of their marriage and adopt the name of Stuart, which she took. A year since he asserted that the marriage was fictitious—that the pretended clergyman who officiated was a scoundrel bribed for the occasion, and that he (Bremond) would not have anything more to do with her. He however lived with her still, and though deeply wronged, her character blasted, and her hopes of regaining a position in society, she still clung to him with all the tenacity of woman's love. This, he it remembered, is her own tale. The trial, now near at hand will perhaps clear up the many mysterious circumstances connected with the Nassau Street tragedy.—*N. Y. Express*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We have had, during the past week, some very fair specimens of summer weather. The farmers have had a fine opportunity to gather in their abundant crops of hay, and they are now in the midst of the rye harvest. Rye is uncommonly good in this neighborhood; we only wish there was more of it. Barley looks well, and we have no authentic account of any disease in potatoes in our immediate vicinity. Indian corn has been backward, but it is now coming forward very rapidly. The quantity of ground planted, is much less than last year. There are some fine fields of oats in this neighborhood. On the whole, the products of agricultural labor bid fair to be sufficiently abundant to satisfy all reasonable desires.—*Hingham Patriot*.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—On Saturday last, Mr. Samuel W. Keppel, a resident near Germantown, Pa., met with his death in a singular manner. He was riding home in a wagon containing a quantity of weeds, which he had been cutting, and upon which he had laid a pitchfork, with the forks towards him, the handle being towards and near his horse. From some cause the horse backed towards the wagon, and in doing so, struck the handle and forced the forks into his breast, one of which penetrated his heart, and caused instant death.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On the 17th day of September, 1847, a lad 7 years of age, son of Mr. Theodore P. Bowker of this city, accidentally swallowed a copper cent, which lodged at the entrance of his stomach. Medical aid was immediately called, and although the physicians could distinctly feel it with their instruments, all efforts to extricate it were unavailing. The lad suffered great inconvenience in consequence of its remaining where it first lodged, and has frequently abstained from eating his regular meals, such was the distress occasioned by food coming in contact with the piece of copper. Thus the matter continued until the evening of the 17th instant, a period of ten months, when he was suddenly seized with a violent vomiting and among other matter threw up the aforesaid cent, which was covered with a thin firm scaly substance. The little fellow is now as healthy as ever, and feels greatly relieved at having disgorged the indigestible coin.—*Boston Journal*.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT OUTRAGE AND MURDER!—On Thursday afternoon last, as the wife of Mr. Charles N. Lewis, of this city, was proceeding on a visit to Upper Middletown, on the Turnpike Road, when about a quarter of a mile above the Bridge, it then being about 6 o'clock, she passed a man who immediately turned around, seized her by the throat, and threw her down. She screamed, upon which he took his knife, threatened to kill her if she did not stop, and actually struck at her with it, cutting her lip and mouth. He at the same time having his knee on her body, and continued clutching her throat. She resisted him with all her strength; and before the villain could accomplish his intended purpose, he was alarmed by the approach of Mr. L. H. Treat, of Upper Middletown, and ran into the meadow on the west side of the road. The excitement among our citizens that evening was very great.

The people of Upper Middletown have turned out in search of the villain, traversing the meadow in all directions, until a late hour. While thus engaged, they requested Col. Kelsey to keep a look out for any one that should be seen coming out of the meadow; who when near the Bridge, saw a man in the high grass, near the fence. The man on discovering the wagon, fell down flat on his face in a hollow. The gentleman on seeing this, got out and went to him, inquiring what he did so for? He replied he had the headache.

After some conversation the man got up and walked by the side of the wagon, the gentleman proceeding with the fellow to his boarding house in the city. He then, after requesting some persons to keep watch, hastened for Deputy Sheriff Bacon, who immediately arrested him—his dress and appearance corresponding exactly with Mrs. Lewis' description. He gave his name as John Lomasney, an Irishman, who had been in this country about five months. He is supposed to be about 24 years old.—This was about 8 o'clock the same evening, and after a short examination the prisoner was sent to the new goal in the south part of the city—its first tenant.

Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel.

A COOL ROBBERY.—One of the most daring and deliberate robberies ever committed in this city, was at the residence of Otis Corbett, Esq., on Monday night of this week. Some time during the night, as it appears, a man forced an entrance into the wood-house adjoining the main building, and from thence made his way through several apartments to the sleeping room of Mr. Corbett, where from appearance he deliberately searched the pockets of a pair of pants and a coat which Mr. C. had placed upon a chair by his bedside before retiring to rest, leaving the papers, keys, and other contents that were useless to him, scattered upon the floor, and taking away some \$40, mostly in bills of the Quinsigamond Bank, together with from \$15 to \$18 in uncurrent money, principally bills on the Belchertown Bank, under the denomination of 5's, which Mr. Corbett had kept in one of the apartments of his pocket-book for several years, and also a watch which had been left upon the side-board the previous evening. The rogue accomplished this without disturbing Mr. Corbett or his wife, who slept in the same room, but in continuing his explorations to other parts of the house, he entered the chamber of the Irish girl who lives in the family, and as it is supposed, in searching about her bed for plunder, he accidentally caught hold of her hand, which woke her, and so frightened her that she screamed for help, and the man fled. The girl says that in the momentary struggle, he seized her hand so tight that she could feel a ring upon one of the burglar's fingers, whose hand she describes as being soft and delicate as a lady's hand. She also says that when she screamed, he fled through the open door and down stairs, without making much noise. He had probably taken off his boots below.—*New York Paper*.

GREAT FIRE AT OREL, IN RUSSIA.—A letter received in Boston from St. Petersburg, gives an account of a devastating fire at Orel, June 26, which destroyed a great part of the town. So rapid was the spread of the fire, by the force of a violent wind, that many inhabitants with difficulty escaped with their lives, without any attempt to save their property. In the town and suburbs, 1,237 houses were destroyed, of which 58 were built of stone or brick; besides four bridges, 30,000 chetverts of grain, and 100,000 pounds of hemp. Eight lives were lost, and two other persons were severely burnt. The amount of loss is estimated at 3,425,000 silver roubles. The Emperor had given 50,000 silver roubles for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and 10,000 had been advanced by the Minister of the Interior. A general subscription for the same purpose had been opened throughout the empire.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

KELSEY VAN AIKEN, a farmer, residing in the town of Green, Maine, exchanged himself last Wednesday night to a branch of a maple tree near his house. He rode a horse under the tree, and, after adjusting the rope, allowed the horse to pass from beneath. The Rochester American says:

He was 30 years of age and left a wife and two children. Last spring he came from Clarkson and hired the farm on which he lived. He was easy in his pecuniary circumstances, and no cause can be assigned for the rash act, except that he had been rather unwell for some days.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night about 11 o'clock, as Mr. John Bender of the Northern Liberties, was passing down Buttonwood street near Franklin, in the District of Spring Garden, he was accosted by three men, with the inquiry, "what o'clock is it?" Mr. Bender gave them an evasive answer, when he received a blow on the back of his head which felled him to the pavement. He recovered in an instant from the shock, and regaining his feet made an attack upon one of his assailants and knocked him into the street.—In the meantime, the other two made their escape, and was soon followed by the other one. Mr. Bender lost his hat, handkerchief and some papers, in the rencontre.

An outrage of this character in the country, under all the circumstances, certainly exhibits a bad state of society.—*Phil. Bull.*

We have had a very distressing accident in Henderson, by which a considerable number of slaves were lost or injured. The circumstances were these: after attending a negro wedding at the house of Jas. Clay, of that place, on Saturday night week, a number of negroes were suddenly taken sick; by Monday night 5 had died, 50 were sick, 20 or 25 of them thought beyond recovery. Physicians pronounce it poison, and the supposition was that one of the negroes had stolen arsenic and put it into the cake, believing it to be salutaris. It was supposed to be accidental, as his own negroes were sick as well as others.

Princeton (Ky) Trumpet.

THE MURDER CASE.—Davis, who was shot on the evening of the fourth of July, in Richland township, died from his wound. The ball struck his jaw, about an inch below the ear, ranged upwards, tore out his eye, and took away part of his nose. His wife, we learn, has acknowledged that she committed the deed, and she is now in jail awaiting her trial. A man named Peppers was committed with her, on suspicion of having a hand in the matter.

Helena, Ark., Journal.

MAJOR GENERAL CADWALLADER.—We are at last enabled to congratulate our distinguished citizen, General CADWALLADER, on his confirmation as a Major General, yesterday morning, by the Senate. Never was an honor more worthily bestowed, or more gallantly earned. The whole State will rejoice to hear of his confirmation.

Phila. Pennsylvanian.

A mammoth turtle, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from California, laid three hundred eggs on Saturday. It weighs five hundred pounds.



## NEWPORT MERCURY.

## NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1848.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodbury presiding, will meet in this town by adjournment, on Wednesday, August second.

MELANCHOLY.—We are informed by Mr. C. L. Stanhope, of the Perry, that Capt. Allen, of the steamboat John R. Vinton, accidentally fell overboard, off Napat Point, yesterday morning, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him he was drowned. His body had not been recovered at 6 P. M. He has left a wife.

The flags of all the shipping were at half mast.

ACCIDENT AT FORT ADAMS.—On Thursday morning last, the deric used for raising stone to repair the break-water, broke, and striking Mr. John Strickland, who was at work near it, dislocated his right shoulder, and otherwise injured him. He was immediately brought to town, and his limb was set by the celebrated Dr. Sweet, who happened to be here on business.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, a destructive fire took place on the Long Wharf in this place, which destroyed five boat-builders shops, a quantity of plank and tools, and one Dwelling House. The fire originated in the shop of Mr. Pitts Southwick, on Gravelly Point, and soon communicated to the adjoining shops of Lewis Caswell and Benjamin Southwick, on the south side, and the Dwelling House occupied by a colored man named Charles Brown, and others, and the boat-builders shops occupied by Joseph Pierce, and owned by J. D. Northam, and the next building owned by the heirs of the late William Barlow, and occupied by Moses Barlow, on the north side of the wharf, all of which were destroyed.

The Dwelling House owned and occupied by an Irish family named Cane, and the variety store of Mr. John J. Allen, were saved by the great exertions of the firemen, who never worked with a more determined spirit to subdue the flames. Their efforts were successful in saving a large amount of property.

The flames were not subdued until half past one o'clock, although there was an abundant supply of water.

The Dwelling House was owned by Mr. Joseph Southwick and had an insurance thereon of \$100. The total loss will probably amount to three or four thousand dollars.

We learn that the shops are being immediately rebuilt.

"FLORENCE'S FESTIVAL" at the Town Hall, this week, was a beautiful and interesting affair, and was entirely successful in the getting up and management of it. The children looked very neat and pretty, and their singing was favorably received. The performance of Mr. Torrey, was very creditable, showing him to be an artist in his line. The last concert will be given this evening.

MR. VAN BUREN is understood to have acquiesced in his nomination for the Presidency, although he has given no formal expression of his acceptance of the nomination.

DEATH OF CHATEAUBRIAND.—M<sup>r</sup> de Chateaubriand, the celebrated French author and traveler, expired in Paris on the 5th of July. His funeral was celebrated on the 8th, in presence of the French Academy and an immense concourse of political and literary friends.

We return our thanks to Messrs Wales and Stanhope, for Boston, Providence and Albany papers, in advance of the mail.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE is upon our table, and well filled with choice selected and original matter, equal to our three dollar magazines. How the editor affords to get up such a book for one dollar, is more than we can tell.

THE STEAMER ROGER WILLIAMS, Capt. B. F. Woolsey, arrived here on Monday evening last, from New York. We understand that she is bound to Boston, but at the request of a number of her Newport and Providence friends, the captain was induced to stop, and give a few excursions. The Roger is a fine boat, and wherever she goes, success attends her.

The peach crop in New Jersey, this year, will, it is said, be unusually large.

A FREE SOIL CONVENTION is to be held at Franklin Hall, Providence on Tuesday morning next.

Upwards of seven hundred dogs have been killed in New York, within the last ten days.

TOBACCO.—It is said that a young man died recently in Springfield, from swallowing a large piece of tobacco in his sleep.

THE POTATO ROT.—The Newburyport Herald states that the potato disease had made its appearance in that vicinity. The Herald says its advent is earlier this year than last, and thus far with greater virulence.

A MODEL PARISH.—In the parish of St. Mathias, Canada, with an adult population of about 1200, all but four persons have signed the pledge. This parish is said to have spent annually in strong drinks up to the present time \$6,000.

In Nunda, N. Y., John Conrad, enticed away the wife and child of Joseph H. Butler, of Portageville, and, upon Butler coming to reclaim them, a fight ensued, in which Conrad was killed. The men are both negroes, and the woman is white.

A LOCOMOTIVE SAW MILL has been attached to an engine on the Camden and Annapolis railroad, to run between the several depots for the purpose of sawing wood for the locomotives.

A REMARKABLE ROSE TREE called the "Maiden Blush," is growing in St. Louis, through the centre of each rose upon the tree, a stalk or stem has pushed forward, producing other roses.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN FEMALE.—An Inquest was held on Saturday, July 22d, by Powell Helme, coroner, upon the body of a female found dead near the track of the Stonington railroad, about two miles south of Kingston depot, name unknown. The deceased was about 25 years of age, light complexion, a little freckled, about 5 feet high; had on when found, a light blue calico dress. A bandbox was found with her, containing two straw bonnets, a pair of kid shoes, not much worn, two brooches, a green barage veil, two silk cravats, a pair of leather gloves, a small box containing a breastpin, and two pieces of ribbon. Verdict of the jury, that the deceased came to her death between the evening of the 21st and the morning of July 22d, by the railroad cars coming in contact with her head while she was sitting beside the track, fatigued and asleep.—*Prov. Jour.*

FOSSIL REMAINS.—We have been shown a mammoth tooth, recently found near the sulphur springs, four miles south-west of Louisiana, 8-14 lbs. It is of a bluish cast, and in a petrified state, and when found was embedded in the earth, with the grinding surface exposed. The teeth of the monster of which this is a part, must have weighed over two hundred lbs.—its head several thousand.—*Missouri Banner.*

A SPRINGFIELD MECHANIC has invented a machine to work off, straighten and smooth blocks of granite and other stones, of almost any size. It is to be operated by steam, and will make an immense saving of labor in preparing stone for the builder's use. Certain laborers over in Charlestown will find their "occupation gone", if this machine succeeds.

SUICIDE.—A man named Samuel Cutter, committed suicide about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, at his house on the West side of Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, the second door below Martin's boarding house. He was a man of intemperate habits, and a few days since, his wife left him for this reason. A day or two subsequent to her departure, he requested Mr. Hudson, his neighbor, to take care of his things, as he had done with them. The day before he was heard to say that he would be a dead man before morning.—The deceased was a man about 35 years of age, and was respectfully consigned.

GUERRILLAS AND SENORITAS.—Lieut. G. H. Gordon of the mounted rifleman, a gallant young officer who participated in nearly all the severe battles on General Scott's line, has partaken largely of the bitter and the sweet of the Mexican character. On the 21st of December, 1847, he was accompanying a train from the city of Mexico, and when near the bridge San Juan, he rode ahead of the rear guard about a mile, to see how far the other portion of the train was in advance, and was fired upon by two guerrillas who emerged from the woods. One ball passed through his left hand, permanently crippling it, and two slugs cut as many deep and ragged wounds in his thigh. Supposing that the rear guard was nearer than it was, they did not stop to butcher and rob him, and he was conveyed to Vera Cruz on a litter. There as soon as his condition was known to some young ladies, he received the most devoted attendance for many weeks. Not a morning, noon or night passed without the performance of some act of delicate kindness, or substantial christian charity on the part of those ministering angels, for the comfort of the suffering soldier. He is now in this city as acting quarter master, but we opine that pleasant recollections of his dark-eyed nurses at Vera Cruz often mingle with his official cogitations.—*Boston Post.*

BOUND TO MAKE MONEY.—The industrial and money making propensities of the Yankees exhibited itself to a degree in the Massachusetts Regiment, while encamped on the plains of Mexico. We hear that a member of Company H, who was an excellent baker, finding that good bread was a scarce article in that region, purchased some flour and went to baking. In three weeks he netted \$90 from his sales of bread, and shortly after transmitted home \$120. Two others commenced business with a capital of two gallons of spirits, and in a short time had netted \$300. This latter speculation does not speak highly for the temperance cause in that quarter.

BOUND TO MAKE MONEY.—The industrial and money making propensities of the Yankees exhibited itself to a degree in the Massachusetts Regiment, while encamped on the plains of Mexico. We hear that a member of Company H, who was an excellent baker, finding that good bread was a scarce article in that region, purchased some flour and went to baking. In three weeks he netted \$90 from his sales of bread, and shortly after transmitted home \$120. Two others commenced business with a capital of two gallons of spirits, and in a short time had netted \$300. This latter speculation does not speak highly for the temperance cause in that quarter.

KYANIZING.—We learn from the Kennebec Journal that this process of preparing timber to preserve it from decay is carried on to a considerable extent in that quarter. A building 200 feet long has been erected for the purpose, where the timber is placed in enormous boilers, 50 feet long and 5 or 6 feet in diameter, where steam is applied to it from another boiler, which is then condensed; thus producing a vacuum and opening the pores of the wood; after which a solution of coal tar is let into the boilers and a great force applied to it by means of a force pump, and after six or eight hours the timber is drawn out. Timber thus prepared is used for Railroad sleepers, and it is said will withstand rot and the worms a long time.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning, Mrs. Margaret Van Ness, came to this city and was apparently in her usual health. Stopping at Rollinson's grocery store, corner of Broad and Bridge-sts., she inquired whether they wanted any butter, and had no sooner received an answer than she dropped her head and died almost instantly, and without a struggle. She died of congestion of the heart. Her age was 73 years.

Newark Daily Ad., 19th.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool, your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

## BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, July 21.

At market, 421 Beef Cattle, 1150 Sheep and Lambs, and 150 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—A few extra \$6 25; First quality \$5 50 to 6; 2d, \$5 a \$5 25.

Old Sheep—\$1 50, a 2 75. Lambs \$1 25 a \$2 50.

Swine.—Small pigs 6 75.

THURSDAY, July 21.

At market 350 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 520 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra \$6 00; First quality \$5 50 a 5 75; second \$5 a 5 25.

Sheep.—Old, \$1 75 a \$2 75. Lambs \$1 50 a \$2 50.

Swine.—Dull—small pigs 5 75 a 6c.

From the Boston Courier, July 28, 1848.

WOOL.—There have been sales of fleeces, to a moderate extent, at our quoted rates. Pulled wool sells slowly. Some of the fleeces that use this description, have already stopped, and others are to run but a little longer. This will considerably lessen the demand for pulled, and there may be a still further reduction in prices.

PRICES.—Prime Saxony fleeces, washed 38 a 42 per pound—American full blood do 35 a 37—do 31 a 33—do 29 a 31—do 27 a 29—do 25 a 28—Extra Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—Super do do do 30 a 35—No 1 do do 26 a 28—2 do do 20 a 22—3 do do 14 a 15.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

## JOB PRINTING.

In its various branches,

Executed with new and fashionable

type, and on the most reasonable

terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE, No. 133

Thames street.

The Rev. T. S. THACHER, will preach all day at the Fourth Baptist Church next Lord's Day.

H. B. JONES 14 Ann-Street, New York. NO man can do a prosperous business, unless both buyer and seller are benefited, and \$1,000 a \$500, that there are not better boots sold at the following prices than I sell—\$500 to \$50, that I sell more fine Boots at retail for cash, which enables me to sell at such remarkably low prices—I sell first quality of French Calf Dress Boots, at \$4 50 to \$4 75; second do., \$3 50 to \$4 00; French Patent Leather Boots, \$7 00. My store is small, my expenses light, and competition is challenged.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.—This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster, of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the beau. It is now but about eighteen months, since the "Mountain Compound" was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to that perfection which its rapid sale denotes. It has already been introduced in the principal cities and towns, both in the New England and Western States, and has obtained an enviable reputation for softening, beautifying and darkening the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from Chemists, Druggists and Physicians of much experience, as well as from the many who have used and been benefited by the article.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

No article is so well adapted to the fashionable public for beautifying, moistening, and softening the hair, and especially for its health and reproduction—removing dandruff, &c. For sale in Newport, at No. 1, Colman's Row, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent, July 1, 1848.—6m.

## MARRIAGES.

In East Greenwich, on Monday, by Rev. S. A. Crane, Doct. L. M. WHEELER to Miss REBECCA HAWKINS, all of East Greenwich.

At the Congregational Church in Norton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Barrows, Mr. WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, of this town, to Miss SARAH S. BLANDEN, of Norton.

## DEATHS.

In South Kingston, on the 17th inst., Mr. JOHN R. SHERMAN, in the 82d year of his age.

In Bristol on the 19th inst., Capt. LEVI D'WOLFE, aged 82 years.

In Providence on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. LYDIA MAX PEARCE, daughter of the late Benoni Pearce, Esq., aged 78 years and 2 months.

In Johnston on the 14th inst., NATHAN BROWN, Esq., formerly a member of the Senate of this State, aged 76 years.

In Scituate on the 11th, PIERRE, wife of Hon. Elisha Mathers, in the 83d year of her age.

In Smithfield, on the 23d inst., Mrs. ALICE, widow of the late Samuel E. Gardiner, jun., in the 30th year of her age.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, 15th inst., SOPHROBIA B., wife of A. H. Smith, and daughter of Jonathan Bailey, of this town, in the 43d year of her age.

## MERCURY

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

## ARRIVED.

SATURDAY June 22.

Brig Joseph Bryant, Stone, fm Bangor for New York.

Sch'r E. Hinds, Berry, fm Weymouth for New York; Teneriffe, Stone, fm Boston for Philadelphia; Cornelia, Forkland, fm do for New York; Southerner, Baker, fm Boston for Philadelphia; Teazer, Lukeman, fm Ipswich for do; George Washington, Read, fm Fall River for do.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Brig Lisbon, Balcock, 9 days from Havana, with Molasses. Reports bark Diligence, Woodbury, to sail from Havana for Boston with sugar, July 22; bark Mahanna, of Norfolk, from Brazos to Havana, off Matanzas July 17th; July 21st, in long 77 40, lat 32 28 brig Frances Louisa, of Bath, for Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Brig Eagle, Grapher, fm Providence for New York.

Sch'r Lark, Lark, fm Plymouth for Philadelphia; Ann Hall, Hall, fm Philadelphia for New Bedford; Governor Smith, fm Dighton for New Haven; Splendid, Wallis, fm Cherryfield for New York; Nathan S. Crane, fm Bristol for Dighton.

Sloops Vigilant, Heath, fm Providence; James Lamphere, Kenney, fm do for New York.

FRIDAY, July 28.

Brig Walpole, Lyon, fm Fall River for Pictou.

## MARINE MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Sprague, Chase, was advertised at Liverpool 8th, for Boston the 12th.

Sch'r Martha, Cozzens, c'd at New Orleans the 13th, for Pensacola.

S'd fm Barcelona 26th ult, brig Samuel Brown, Thatcher, Marcellies.

At Telegraph, prev to April 21st, ship Audley Clarke, Goodspeed, of this port, with 900 sp. and 50 bbls oil on freight from ship Sylph, of Fairhaven, bound home.

LAWNS & GINGHAMS.—Our whole remaining stock of Gingham and Lawns will be sold off without reference to cost.

July 29 F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

## Summer Goods at COST, OR LESS.

## James Hammond

Will sell the residue of his stock of Summer Goods at Auction prices, CCST or LESS.

The sales will be positive, and continue during the month of August.

## TAKEN UP.

ON THE EASTERN SHORE of Block Island, sometime last March, a 20 or 30 fathom Chain and an Anchor,—which the owner can have, by proving property, and paying charges. If not called for soon, it will be sold at auction.

July 28.\* SIMON R. BALL.

## Books worth Owning.

Light in the dwelling, by the author of "Peep of Day." Heaven upon Earth; or Jesus the best friend of man, by James Janeway.

Hervey's meditations, and contemplations, with a sketch of his life.

Notes of Toit, an account of the first missionary labours in the South Sea Islands.

Pious thoughts concerning the knowledge and love of God, by Fenelon.

Imitation of Christ, in three books, by Thomas A. Kempis.

My Saviour; or devotional meditations on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Pious Reflections for every day in the month, from the French of Fenelon.

Christian Keepsake and missionary annual, for 1848.

Hours of meditation and devotional reflection, by Heinrich Zschokke.

Buds, Blossoms and Fruit, of the Church.

Sunny hours of Childhood, a new story book for children.

Leisure moments improved, a choice collection of History, Biography &c. for children.

Lantern Paragonage; a tale by the author of "True story of my life, by Hans Christian Andersen."

The Deserter, a tale by Charlotte Elizabeth.

History of Sandford and Merton, by Mrs. Thomas Day.

The above for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S

Book, Dry Good store, and Circulating Library.

July 29.

## FOR SALE.

THE THREE STORY Mansion

House, and lot of land next south of the residence of the Hon. William Hunter. It has one of the best water privileges for a wharf and stores in Newport.

For terms &c., apply to JOHN J. ALLAN.

Newport, July 22.—4w.

## Wanted Immediately.

A T the "PARK SALOON" a smart boy, about 16 years of age, to work in the same.

July 22.

## Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

WHICH he recommends with the greatest confidence, being fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very general, if not universal satisfaction and he assures the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they are perfectly safe, and will in an eminent degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article—they consist of—

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, croup, &c.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant and valuable worm medicine.

JAYNE'S CATHARTIC BALSAM, for Summer complaints or diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cramps, cholice, and derangement generally of the stomach and bowels.

JAYNE'S SANTITIVE PILLS for liver complaints, jaundice, dyspepsia &c.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, for King's evil, white swellings, ulcers, scrofulous-cancreous and indolent tumors, goitre &c. The various diseases of the skin and all others originating from an impure state of the blood.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for promoting the growth of the hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance and removing scurf and dandruff.

JAYNE'S HAIR DYE, for changing the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn or perfect jet black, without staining the skin.

At wholesale and retail, by

R. R. HAZARD, Agent for Newport, July 6.—1y.

## FINE OLD MADEIRA, sherry and port wines,

also, old brandy, for sale at

WILLIAM NEWTON'S,

150 Thames street.

## NOTICE.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received until the first of August, by either of the subscribers for building two hundred feet of "up and down" FENCE on the south line of the North Burying Ground. The fence is to be of inch pine boards, not planed, 54 feet in height, with grooved rail of hard pine on the top. The posts to be of white cedar, to be stripped clean from bark knots and other inequalities, and set full 34 feet in the ground. All the work to be done in a substantial manner. The terms may include stock and labour, or labour alone.

JOHN STEVENS,

JOHN F. TENNANT,

EDWD W. LAWTON.

Newport, July 22, 1848.

TAPIOKA, ground rice, sagu and farina, for sale at

WILLIAM NEWTON'S,

150 Thames street.

## BATHING DRESSES.

SHIRTS & CAPS,

For sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

July 22.

## Model of JERUSALEM.

WE are happy to inform the Public that the beautiful carved MODEL OF JERUSALEM, executed on a large scale, from a regular survey taken on the spot, will shortly be exhibited in this place, (Newport), and accompanied by an explanatory Lecture by Mr. M. A. Beck, a converted Jew—a gentleman who is well known throughout New England as an accomplished and interesting Lecturer.

July 8, 1848.—4w.

ENGLISH SAUCES, Pickles, India curries powder, and London Mustard, for sale at

WILLIAM NEWTON'S,

150 Thames street.

ELEGANT thin Dress Goods, Parasols, and E Parasols, received this week, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

May 27.]

INDIA RUBBER BATHING CAPS, for sale by

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

July 29.

## Court of Probate, Middletown, July 17, 1848.

THE Executor's 8th account on the estate of GEORGE IRISH,

late of Middletown, dec, was presented for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town House in Middletown, on the third Monday of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and that previous notice be given thereof by publishing a copy of this order 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy—witness,

JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

## LONG WHARF

Warm and Cold Sea Baths,

ORIENTAL & HYDROMAGNETIC BATHS.

THE cold, or tide bath, through which a pure stream of sea-water is constantly ebbing and flowing, is suitable at or near high water—in which Children can learn to swim.

The Warm and the Shower Baths, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

Sea-bathing in cold, and more so in



## LAWS OF R. ISLAND.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1848.  
AN ACT respecting the Inspection of and sale of Saleratus and the Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The City Council of Providence is hereby directed, and the Town Councils of the respective Towns are authorized to appoint an Inspector of Saleratus and Bi-Carbonate of Soda, for said city and the respective towns.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall sell any substance commonly called Saleratus, or the Bi-Carbonate of Soda, which is an impure article, or which has been adulterated, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each offence; the said penalty together with the cost of testing and analyzing the same and the cost of suit, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same, one half thereof to the use of the State.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of such Inspectors upon the request of any person, to test any such article which shall be presented to them for inspection, and to give to such person his certificate whether or not the same is impure or adulterated; and he shall receive for such certificate the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 4. It shall be the further duty of such Inspectors, upon the request of any person, to make a complete analysis of any such article, which shall be presented to them for analysis, and to give to such person his certificate of the result of such analysis; and he shall receive for such certificate the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 5. The act entitled "An act respecting the Inspection and sale of Saleratus and the Bi-Carbonate of Soda," is hereby repealed.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## AN ACT to regulate the Fishery in Point Judith Ponds.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. No person shall at any time from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of June inclusive of both in every year, or from the fifteenth day of August in every year to the first day of January in the next succeeding year inclusive of both, erect any weir or set any seine or net for the obstructing, catching or hauling fish within half a mile from Point Judith Ponds beach, meaning the beach for the time being, into the Sea, or within said beach, or within any channel leading to said Ponds or any branch thereof from the Sea, or within a quarter of a mile from the entrance of such channel into said Ponds or branches of said Ponds.

Sec. 2. No weir shall be erected, nor any stationary seine or net across the channels nor in Point Judith Ponds within a quarter of a mile from the following places, viz: Alder Point, near where Saukatucket River vents itself into said Ponds; Prince's Narrows, which connect the upper with the lower ponds; Strawberry Hill, on Great Island; High Point, on land of the heirs of Joseph Sherman; and Gooseberry Hill, on land of the heirs of Joseph Sherman.

Sec. 3. No person shall erect any weir, or set or draw any seine or net for the obstructing, catching or hauling of fish, within any part of said Ponds or any branch thereof, at any time from the first day of October in every year, to the first day of January in the next succeeding year, to the first day of January in the next succeeding year, and inclusive of both days.

Sec. 4. No seine or net of any sort shall be used at any time within said Ponds or any branch thereof, of over one hundred fathoms in length; nor any seine or net of over twenty fathoms in length.

No person or persons shall set or draw any seine or net at any time, within four rods of any place where another person may already have set, or be drawing his seine or net; nor shall any person maintain any standing seine or net in the same place for more than forty-eight hours, if any other person desire to occupy the place.

Sec. 6. Every violation of this act shall be proceeded against by indictment before the Court of Common Pleas; and every person convicted of any such violation shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and shall also forfeit the boat, seine, net and other apparatus by him used in such violation; one half of said fine and forfeiture to and for the use of the person complaining, and the other half to and for the use of the State.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts respecting the fishery in Point Judith Ponds, or that branch thereof called the Potter Pond, or in any other branch thereof, are hereby repealed.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act in relation to the support of Paupers, and the custody of dangerous Insane persons."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person or town now or hereafter chargeable with the expense of keeping in the Butler Hospital for the Insane, any lunatic or person furiously mad, committed there to and received by said Hospital in conformity with the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall neglect to pay such expense, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, on complaint of the superintendent of said Hospital, to institute a suit in the name of the said Hospital, and at the expense of the State, against the person or town so neglecting, for the recovery of such expense, and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution, for the benefit of said Hospital.

Sec. 2. Whenever any Insane Person shall be committed to the Butler Hospital in conformity with the act to which this is an amendment, the magistrate committing him shall state in the warrant of commitment, the name of the town in which such Insane person was taken up; and in case the maintenance and support of such Insane person shall not be chargeable upon any town or person in this State, the town in which such person shall be arrested, shall be liable to pay the cost and expenses of his arrest and of his detention in said Hospital, in the same manner as if he were chargeable to said town as a poor person, set off therein and sued for by the Attorney General on the complaint of the superintendent of said Hospital, at the expense of the State; Provided, that in such case, the town in which such Insane person shall be arrested, shall have a right at any time to remove such person to the place of his legal settlement in any of the United States, if the same can be ascertained.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## AN ACT authorizing Town Councils to examine Registers of Voters.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any Town Councils who have omitted to make examination of the registers of their towns on the second Monday of June as required by the ninth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the election of civil officers," may make such examination at any time before the first Monday of October next: Provided such examination be public, and notice of the same be given by advertisement in some newspaper printed in said towns, or by posting up in at least three public places in said towns.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## AN ACT to amend the several acts relating to the Militia.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any Town Councils who have omitted to make examination of the registers of their towns on the second Monday of June as required by the ninth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the election of civil officers," may make such examination at any time before the first Monday of October next: Provided such examination be public, and notice of the same be given by advertisement in some newspaper printed in said towns, or by posting up in at least three public places in said towns.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act providing for the relief, employment and removal of the Poor."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Overseers of the Poor of the several towns are empowered from time to time, with the advice and consent of the Town Councils, to bind out by deed indentured, into the apprenticeship for the time being of the Providence Children's Friends Society, a society incorporated by law, and to their successors in office, any male or female children of all such persons as are described in the fourth section of the act of which this is an amendment, for the length of time and for the purposes in said section mentioned; and in case of the death or removal from office of the superintendent of said society to whom all such children shall be bounden either by virtue of this act, or by their parents or guardians, or by themselves with the approval of the Town Council, the successors in office of such superintendent shall have the same powers and duties in reference to such children as the superintendent to whom the same were bounden, any thing in the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to secure to masters and apprentices and minor servants bounden by deed their mutual privileges" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. The said overseers shall make the same provision in such deed for the instruction and benefit of children bounden as aforesaid, as is required by the fourth section of the act of which this is an amendment; and shall further provide in such deed that the superintendent of said society and his successors in office may have power to place children so bounden to her and them, in any suitable families where the conditions agreed in and by such deed on the part of said superintendent and her successors in office to be performed, may be complied with.

Sec. 3. The duties of said overseers in regard to children bounden out by virtue of this act, shall be the same and the remedy of the persons to whom said children shall be so bounden against such children, shall be the same and for the like causes, as are prescribed in the fifth section of the act of which this is an amendment.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act for the preservation of Oysters and other Shell Fish within this State."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person convicted of taking and carrying away oysters from any private oyster ground, shall be fined one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of said fine, shall be imprisoned one year.

Sec. 2. Any lessee of any private oyster bed, or any other person acting as agent of such lessee, having been first duly sworn, may as a special constable arrest any person who may be caught in the act of stealing any oysters from any private bed in any of the waters of this State, and bring such person before competent authority to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 3. Any lessee of any private oyster bed who shall be convicted of stealing oysters from any private bed not belonging to him, shall forfeit his bed and all the oysters thereon, to the State, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore provided for such theft.

Sec. 4. In any complaint, prosecution or indictment for violations of this law, it shall be unnecessary to allege or prove from what private bed the oysters were taken or to whom they belonged.

Sec. 5. This act shall go into operation from the time of the passage thereof, and all acts or parts of public acts relating to the shell fishery so far as inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Resolved, That further time until the first day of September next, be allowed to the town of New Shoreham to raise its proportion of money required by the acts regulating Public Schools; and that on their raising said sum within said time the commissioner of Public Schools be authorized to draw an order in favor of said town for the money apportioned to them out of the State appropriation.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the several Savings Institutions in this State, make report on and at the next October session of the General Assembly, of the amount of deposits in their several institutions—the number of depositors—the number who have sums deposited under one hundred dollars—those from one to two hundred dollars—from two to four hundred dollars and from four to five hundred dollars and upwards—the amount of dividends declared for their last fiscal year—and the average amount for the last three years—what amount is invested in bonds and mortgages, and what amount in stocks, specifying the names of the institutions where said stocks are held—the amount of profits on hand, and amounts are held by them as not liable to be claimed by individuals. Said report to be made up to the first Monday in July.

True Copy—witness:  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## [BY AUTHORITY.]

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the transportation and discharge of the military forces of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the restoration of peace with Mexico, by a treaty of peace duly ratified and proclaimed, all the military forces of the United States, whether volunteers, regulars, or the marine corps, who by law, or the terms of their engagement, are to be discharged at the close of the war, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be transported or marched with the least practicable delay, to such ports or places in the United States as may be most expensive and most convenient to the troops—and at such places they shall be discharged from the service of the United States; and that until they shall respectively reach such places and be discharged, the officers and men shall be considered, paid, and treated as in the service of the United States, in the same manner, as if the war had not closed.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
G. M. DALLAS,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 16, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

[RESOLUTION—Pub. No. 8.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the payment of the regiment of Texas mounted Troops called into the service of the United States, under the requisition of Colonel Curtis, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid, out of any unexpended appropriations for the prosecution of the war between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, the regiment of Texas mounted troops, which was mustered into the service of the United States for six months, under the requisition of Col. Curtis, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and discharged before joining the army, the pay and allowances of mounted men, from the time the several companies thereof arrived at San Antonio, the place of rendezvous, until they were mustered out of service, and the usual pay and travelling allowances from the time they left their homes until they reached San Antonio, and from the places where they were mustered out of service until they reached their homes, and the companies of Captains Smith,

and Hill, until they refused to be mustered out of service, or were disbanded by their respective captains; and also that he cause to be paid to the said regiment the full value of all horses which he shall be satisfied were lost by them for want of forage, during the periods herein specified:

Provided, That nothing in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved eighteen January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be construed to revise the proviso to the second section of the act approved the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the payment of horses lost by the Missouri volunteers in the Florida war;" Provided, also, That all horses belonging to volunteers, which were lost in the Gulf of Mexico, since the thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by being thrown overboard or otherwise, shall be paid for in the same manner as is provided for the payment of other lost horses in this act.

Approved June 16, 1848.

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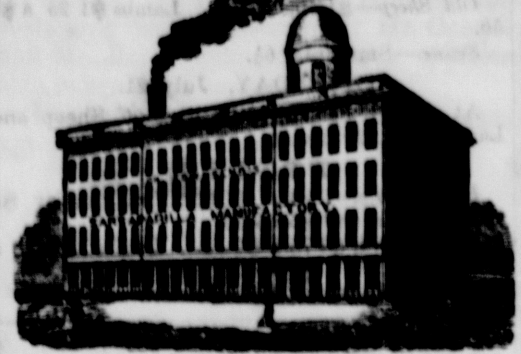
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## Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla!

The most wonderful Medicine in the World.



THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood, a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 33,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism  
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;  
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;  
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints.  
2,000 cases of Scrofula;  
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint.  
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;  
8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, salt-rheum, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of skin diseases, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Hook, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J. informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the prevention of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

CURIOUS CASE OF CONSUMPTION.—There is scarcely a day passes but there are a number of cases of Consumption reported as cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The following was recently received—

Dr. Townsend.—For the last 3 years I have been afflicted with general debility, and nervous consumption of the last stage, and did not expect to gain my health at all. After going through a course of medicine under the care of some of the most distinguished regular physicians and members of the Board of Health in New York & elsewhere, and spending the most of my earnings in attempting to regain my health, and after reading in some paper of your Sarsaparilla, I resolved to try it. After using six bottles I found it done me great good, and called to see you at your office, with your advice I kept on, and do most heartily thank you for your advice; I persevere in taking the Sarsaparilla, and have been able to attend to my usual labors for the last four months, and I hope by the blessing of God and your Sarsaparilla to continue my health; it helped me beyond the expectations of all that knew my case.

C. QUIMBY,  
Orange, Essex Co. N. J. Aug. 2, 1847.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss: Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES QUIMBY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange the 20th of August 1847.

CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

SUFFERING FROM BLOOD.—Read the following, and say that consumption is incurable if you can.

New York, April 28, 1847. Dr. Townsend:—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla, has been the means through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became more and more. At last it raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced. I did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I have no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL 65 Catherine street.

LOST REE SPEECH.—The annexed certificate tells a simple and truthful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die, for fear of being laughed at or to save a few shillings.

Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my child, two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but fortunately I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128 York st., Brooklyn.

TWO CHILDREN SAVED.—Very few families indeed, in fact we have not heard of one, that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time lost any children, two past summer, while those that did not, sickened and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.

Dr. Townsend:—I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the Summer Complaint and Dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians. When the doctor informed